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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 928)

Name of Candidate	RAVI JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	37670
Center	R. NAGAR	Date	3/3/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in mediurn other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Identify the key objectives of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. Also highlight the challenges in its implementation.

   यौन अपराधों से बच्चों का संरक्षण (POCSO) अधिनियम, 2012 के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके क्रियान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

State has the responsibility to protect the vulnerable group. In pursuation of this objective the Parliament had enacted the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POSCO) Act, 2012.

The objective of the act is to protect the children from the sexual predators of the society.

The challenges associated in the implementation are—
(i) Children are in most cases not aware of the harassment exploitation taking place.
(ii) If aware, they are threatened

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by the culprit or they fear from reporting to the police.
(iii) If it is reported, the police is not equipped with handelling such sensitive case.
(iv) The proceedings under POSCO Act are taken in children court where the ~~too~~ prosecutors do not keep in mind the sensitivity associated with case.
(v) The justice is often delayed
(vi) Witness are difficult to find in such cases.

Government should take measures to address the issue in implementation —
(i) A child helpline number should be set up. Awareness should be made.
(ii) Police personnel should be trained with respect to handelling such cases.

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(iii) Public prosecutor should be sensitize to made aware of the way to handle a child

(iv) Child psychologist should be appointed to ascertain good mental health of the child and provide rehabilitation

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2. Discuss how the design of MGNREGA program makes it more successful than other rural development programmes.

चर्चा कीजिए कि मनरेगा कार्यक्रम की अभिकल्पना (डिजाईन) इसे अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों की तुलना में कैसे अधिक सफल बनाती है।

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was enacted to guarantee employment to ~~one member~~ at least one member of BPL family in rural area for minimum 100 days in a year. The primary objective of the act is eradication of poverty and provide resource for minimum nutrition.

To ensure this there are several provision in the Act which makes it different and more successful that other rural development programmes. They are:-

(i) Demand Driven — ~~The~~ If an unemployed person approaches for employment the authority is bound to provide some work within 15 days else ~~compensation~~

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they have to provide wages to person.

(ii) Decision taken by Gram Sabha - All policy decision are taken up regarding the implementation and assets to be created are ~~implem~~ decentralized and thus make it more citizen centric.

(iii) Money are paid by using JAM (Jandhan Aadhar Mobile) - Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) reduce leakages.

(iv) Assets generally created using MGNREGA are what is needed by local people — like digging of pond for water conservation.

(v) Combining it with several other programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

This is indeed a very important program for poverty alleviation. ~~It ens~~ With

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minimum wage ensured it provide resources to rural ~~popula~~ poor population for improving their health and resource. There are short coming which needs to be overcome ~~to~~ like delay in providing employment, transfer of wages, minimum 100days employment.

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3. Self-employment of the poor has been an important objective of the anti-poverty programmes and SHGs have played a significant role in this. Elucidate with examples. Also discuss the problems which plague the model of SHG micro-finance in India.

गरीबों के लिए स्व-रोजगार वस्तुतः गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रमों का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य रहा है तथा SHGs ने इसमें एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में SHG माइक्रो-फाइनेंस (सूक्ष्म वित्त) के मॉडल को अवरुद्ध करने वाली समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

It has been observed that people ~~who are self-employed~~ in rural area who are self-employed ~~are more~~ have better standard of living than people who earn daily wages.

With limited resource at hand people in rural area find it difficult for starting their own venture. Here the role of SHG becomes important.

SHG are association of people who come together to improve their standard of living and health.

Several SHG have emerged in India over a period of time

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First one to start was Self Employed Women Association (SEWA) in 1972. It provided women with skills such as striching, cooking, mason work etc. which ~~many~~ enabled them to selfemployment.

Another is Lizzat Papad, where women make Papad and sell it.

There are many other SHGs for vulnerable and weaker section like SC, STs and minorities.

Formal Banks which ~~do~~ do not consider giving loans to these people, after formation of SHG started considering them potential ~~cos~~ customers.

But there are several problems which plague the model of SHG micro-finance —

(i) It is mostly available in

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~~Urban~~ rural areas. & It should brought in urban & semi-urban area.

(ii) Not all SHGs receive this in equal proportion.

(iii) Microfinance in SHG has no formal framework. Guidlines should be brought in.

(iv) There are few regulatory and legal mechanism to. It should be brought in place.

SHGs ~~aa~~ play an important role in bringing weak and vulnerable to the mainstream. The issues involved in SHGs should be addressed to ascertain its healthy existence.

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4. Give an account of the issues that arise due to short tenure of civil servants in India. Critically discuss the move of setting up a civil services board in order to address this problem.

भारत में सिविल सेवकों के छोटे कार्यकाल के कारण उठने वाले मुद्दों का एक विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। इस मुददे को संबोधित करने के लिए सिविल सेवा बोर्ड की स्थापना करने की पहल पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Act 312 of the constitution provides~~

Civil Services in India from British time is being considered as the steel frame of India. Art 312 of the constitution provides for All India Services After selection through a competitive exams, at all levels the civil servants are transfer and posted as per the government they serve (Centre or state).

This ~~kea~~ transfer from one place to other & from department to other often lead to short tenure. This frequent transfer

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can arise out of incompetence of the civil servant or can be political or promotion.

Problems of frequent transfer is that civil servants do not get sufficient time to bring in changes or even understand the requirement of posting.

This has led to demand of setting up of a civil service board which will be autonomous and out of control of government. Several advantages of this would be:-

(i) It will bring transparency in transfer and promotion of civil servants.

(ii) Since there will be no fear among civil servants of any arbitrary transfer. They will become more accountable for their action.

(iii) It will give them more freedom to bring about long term change.

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(iv) Administration would become more continuous.

The disadvantage of setting up of ~~so~~ civil services board can be:-

(i) Since transfer would become more infrequent, civil servants would become ~~less~~ less cautious and ~~may~~ can be become inefficient.

(ii) Civil servants might come in constant conflict with government

To bring in more autonomy and ~~transparency~~ accountability in administration civil servants, they should be given more free hand and longer tenure. setting up of civil services board should be considered.

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5. India's health system is one of the most privatised in the world, poorly regulated and accessible only to those with income levels well above the average. Comment.

भारत की स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली विश्व में सर्वाधिक निजीकृत प्रणालियों में से एक होने के साथ-साथ, अपर्याप्त रूप से विनियमित और केवल औसत आय के स्तर से ऊपर के लोगों को सुलभ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Indian spends about 4% of GDP on health care and of these only about 1.5% of GDP comprises of governments expenditure. This gap is filled by the citizen's personal income.

The condition of public hospitals and health care institutions are substandards. Several issues associated with them are:-

- ✓ absence of doctors & medical staff
- ✓ ~~poor~~ lack of infrastructure
- ✓ poor maintenance of infrastructure.

People who have the resource or has a medical insurance use private hospitals and healthcare facilities. Public healthcare facilities are used by poor

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and deprived class.

This dreadful condition of public health care facility can be primarily attributed to —

1. poor ~~info~~ and too many regulatory bodies.
2. Absence of common and standard framework, database for disease, patients and doctors.
3. No ~~to~~ standard health care policy in case of contingency or epidemics

4. Several measures are taken by government such as

1. Swachh Sureksan Survey under Swachh Bharat Mission to ensure clean public hospitals.
2. A proposal to bring in National e-Health Authority (NeHA).
3. Several programmes to target women.

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(4) National Rural Health ~~Mission~~ Programme and National Urban Health ~~Mission~~ Programme
(5) National Mental Health Programme.
(6) Several other social security measure.

To make most of the demographic dividend the government should spend more on health care and bring in enormous positive change.

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6. Keeping in mind the importance of NGOs in India's development process it is imperative that adequate legal and regulatory mechanisms should be in place. Discuss in the context of recent developments.

भारत के विकास की प्रक्रिया में NGOs के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए इनके लिए पर्याप्त कानूनी एवं विनियामक तंत्र का होना अत्यावश्यक हो जाता है। हाल के विकास संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Non Government Organisation (NGO) are non-government and not for profit organisation that ~~bringing in change~~ help in improving standard of living of society by action in field health, environment, ~~and~~ women empowerment etc.

It has been found that India has the largest number of NGOs in the world. ~~There~~ They are funded by government, corporates and even foreign bodies and government. Their contribution to development process is enormous.

~~Hence~~ There is absence of a standard and uniform

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legal and regulatory mechanism with respect to NGOs ~~are~~ can be considered.

(i) Compulsory registration of all NGOs. ~~and~~ After this, all those NGOs without any activity should be closed down.

(ii) It has been observed that several NGOs are just to ~~do~~ launder money. Strict action should be taken against them. Mandatory filling of Income Tax should be enforced.

(iii) Several NGOs are funded by ~~to~~ Foreign Bodies. They are under FCRA. Any violation ~~of by~~ of FCRA should lead to de-registration of them.

(iv) Several NGOs are suspected of slowing development process of country and are funded by foreign countries. Funding of them should be scrutinized.

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(v) Few NGOs are established to destablize the country. They should be closed down ~~for~~ to ensure national security.

NGOs are important in development process and increasing the reach of the development. To ensure healthy existence of NGOs & required legal and regulatory mechanism should be brought in place.

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7. The reasons for failure of e-Governance projects are more than just being technological. Discuss in the context of India.

ई-गवर्नेंस परियोजनाओं की असफलता के कारण केवल तकनीकी नहीं अपितु उससे कहीं अधिक हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

e-governance ~~is~~ means providing governance through the use of ~~&~~ information communication technology (ICT). In this era of information age this is much needed as it will help in bringing transparency in the system and it will bring in efficiency and redundant process would be ~~disca~~ removed.

Challenges ~~to~~ in bringing e-governance can be technological like infrastructure and human resource but it is much more than that. They are:-

(i) Digital Divide across the country between urban & rural, poor and rich, abled & disabled etc.

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(ii) Bureaucratic – bringing in e-governance would require complete changes in work process. And there is reluctance to this change from bureaucracy.

(iii) Absence of ~~infrastructure~~ in government offices and among the citizen.

(iv) Reluctance and fear among the citizen to ~~use~~ ~~the~~ adjust to changes.

(v) Poor allocation of funds to bring in the change.

(vi) Lack of political will.

Bringing in ~~the~~ e-governance is need of the hour to bring in transparency and ~~accountability~~ efficiency in administration and to provide goods & services to ever growing population. Keeping ~~this~~ mind the government has ~~brought~~

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initiated ~~program~~ 'Digital India' program and several important plans like National Optical Fibre Network, JAM, DBT etc.

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8. The public policy requirements of the 21st century demand a bureaucracy less generalist in nature. Analyse in the context of Indian civil services.

21वीं सदी की सार्वजनिक नीति वस्तुतः एक कम सामान्यज्ञ नौकरशाही की मांग करती है। भारतीय सिविल सेवा के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Civil Services in India is a merit based system and recruitment to this done through a generalized exam conducted by UPSC, state PSC, SSC, state SSC etc.

Candidates are required to pass this exam and are allotted to different departments top post.

In the 21st century, the services provided are ~~becomming~~ becoming more technical and would require more specific knowledge.

For example a Defence Secretary in the Ministry of Defence would be involved

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in decision making and planning that would require knowledge & experience of combat, weapons etc. But Secretary to MoD are mostly a carrier IAS who is a generalist. ~~and~~

~~Bringing Spec~~

Advantage of specialist in bureaucracy would be —

(i) Efficiency in decision making
(ii) Planning would be exhaustive
(iii) Bureaucratic would become more accountable.
(iv) Decision making would become more quick.

In this respect, 2nd ARC in Report 10 'Public Administrative Personnel' have recommended for lateral entry in several of the top post to ensure specialist enter the system.

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Also, ensuring that civil servants stays in a particular ministry for long to gain specialization.

All other services ~~should~~ be like Indian Police Service, Indian Accounts & Audit Service, Indian Revenue Service for the top post in the ministry.

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9. Explain how the National Digital Library (NDL) can bring a fundamental shift in the paradigm of education and research. Also highlight the challenges that need to be addressed to make NDL self-sustainable.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी (NDL) किस प्रकार शिक्षा व अनुसंधान के चिंतनफलक में एक आधारभूत परिवर्तन ला सकता है। साथ ही, NDL को आत्म-धारणीय (सेल्फ-सस्टेनेबल) बनाने हेतु उन चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें संबोधित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

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10. What do you understand by JAM trinity? For which areas of the Indian economy would JAM be useful? Would it be able to dislodge the inadequacies of the existing PDS?

आप JAM त्रयी (ट्रिनिटी) से क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के किन क्षेत्रों के लिए JAM उपयोगी हो सकता है? क्या यह वर्तमान PDS की कमियों को दूर करने में सक्षम हो सकेगा?

JAM trinity implies —
J — Jan Dhan account created for all citizen to improve financial inclusion
A — Aadhar — 12 digit Unique Identification Number.
M — Mobile —

JAM is used for transfer of benefits from government to citizen.

This can be used in areas like :—
(i) Public Distribution System —
(ii) Transfer of subsidies in LPG
(iii) Transfer of scholarship for students.

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(iv) In agriculture, it can be used to transfer subsidies for seeds and fertilizer.
(v) In transfer of benefit in MGNREGA.
(vi) Special targeted programmes for women like Janani Suraksha Yojana.
(vii) Transfer of benefit of Social Security.

The major advantage of JAM trinity is it ~~red~~ minimizes leakages due to corruption and the ~~benefit~~ beneficiary are recognised efficiently and benefits are transferred to the needy.

For examples there are several issues in PDS like —
(i) leakages — ~~ben~~ subsidized food does not reach the needy and are brought in open market
(ii) Government has to maintain logistic which add to the cost.

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The above mentioned issue can be answered by JAM. Where in government need not keep PDS shops. Beneficiaries can buy from the open market and benefits can be directly transfer in their account.

JAM is a magical tool that can be utilized by government to reduce leakages and improve the quality of service in various sectors.

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11. What is the criteria for a village being recognized as electrified? Examine the challenges present in rural electrification in India. Elaborate upon some of the recent initiatives of the government with a special emphasis on Deen Dayal Upadhayaya Gram Jyoti Yojana.

एक गाँव को विद्युतीकृत गाँव के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान करने के लिए क्या मानदंड हैं? भारत में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना पर विशेष बल देते हुए इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा हाल में उठाए गए कुछ कदमों पर सविस्तार चर्चा कीजिए।

Government plans for 100% ~~electrifies~~ village electrification by 2018.

The criteria for a village being recognized as electrified is the presence of transformer, electric poles, wire, switching station and the connection to the grid.

The problem is with a village being recognized as electrified is that even after ~~the~~ recognition as electrified there is no guarantee of electricity even for majority of a day. Electrified village does not guarantee electricity.

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To provide rural household with 24x7 electricity the Government of India has come up with Deen Dayal Upadhayaya Gram Jyoti Yojana. Several features of the programme are—

(i) Upgradation of infrastructure
(ii) Seperate feeder for household use and agriculture use. Priority would be given to household.
(iii) Seperate meters to ensure revenue generation.

Due to leakages and distribution loss the State Electricity Board have acured enormous loss. The GoI has initiated Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) to ensure survival of SEBs.

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Keeping in mind the Climate Change and to meet the Sustainable Development goal (SDG) and Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) the government has given emphasis on the use of renewable energy especially Solar.

A holistic approach should be developed to ensure electricity reaches to all household of the country to ~~ensure~~ improve the quality of life.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Six years after the Right to Education (RTE) Act set aside 25% of seats in private schools for poor students, implementation of the plan remains patchy. Discuss.

शिक्षा के अधिकार (RTE) अधिनियम द्वारा गरीब छात्रों के लिए निजी स्कूलों में 25 प्रतिशत सीटें नियत किये जाने के छह वर्षों के पश्चात् भी इस योजना का भलिभांति कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो सका है। चर्चा कीजिए।

~~To meet the~~

~~Art 45~~

Originally, Art 45 of the Constitution provided that the State shall provide free & compulsory education to all till the age of 14. This was modified to only primary education.

To meet the original target set by the constitution maker, the Parliament enacted a law Right to Education (RTE) Act.

Due to limitation of resource with the state and since schools are provided with finance and

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land sometimes, the act has mandated 25% of seats reserved in ~~school~~ private school.
But the implementation of this rule has been patchy and following have been observed:

- Poor implementation because of lack of will of the school administration.
- No punishment/penalty for no implementation.
- Classist mentality of ~~people~~ parents and students of economically well off category.
- Peer pressure on the EWS students. They feel marginalised and do not want to attend
- Parents of EWS student feel that ~~influence~~ ~~the~~ going to private school would influence the life style of their children which could not be sustained.
- Additional charges/expense ~~fa~~ in school puts ~~burdg~~ burden ~~of~~ EWS family.

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• Expensive books and uniform

Government & school should look in the matter and take proper actions like —

(i) Creating Awareness in the minds of children and parents of normal students. ~~Create~~ Sensitize them about the issue and limitation of EWS students

(ii) Creating awareness among EWS students

(iii) Schools not implementing or bypassing this rule should be penalized.

(iv) Additional fees or charges must be prohibited.

This is an important provision to ensure ~~edu~~ quality education reaches to all and should be properly implemented.

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13. Critically examining the key provisions of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill 2016, discuss whether a complete ban on commercial surrogacy is justified.

सरोगेसी (विनियमन) विधेयक 2016 के प्रमुख प्रावधानों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए, साथ ही इस पर चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या वाणिज्यिक सरोगेसी पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध न्यायोचित है?

India in the first decade of 21st century had become the Surogacy Capital of the world due to relatively less cost and fewer regulation. But this had its downside where ~~wome~~ it was found the women had been exploited and led to deterioration of their health.

~~Insp~~ Keeping this mind GoI had ~~takte~~ brought in the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill with following provision —

(i) It had ban Commercial Surrogacy but allowed Altruistic Surrogacy. No payment can be made to Surrogate mother.

(ii) Surrogate mother should be Close relative to either of ~~donor parents~~ either of biological parents.

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(iii) Surrogate mother should have had her own child.
(iv) She can become surrogate mother only once.
(v) Couples seeking surrogacy should have a certificate from doctor that the woman can bear the child.
(vi) They can seek surrogacy five year after the marriage has been registered.
(vii) Single parents & homosexual couple are prohibited

Government is right on their part to regulate surrogacy to ensure good health of the women. ~~Several~~ But several provision of the ~~act~~ bill is too vague and (i) Close relative has not been defined.
(ii) Rights of homosexual couple and single parent not considered

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The Bill has some strict provision which would take away the rights and happiness associated with it from several citizens. ~~Theco~~ The Bill should ~~The gov~~ clearly define 'Close relatives' ~~as~~. The government should discuss about the provision of rights of single and homosexual couple.

Strict regulation is much needed in case of surrogacy but a complete ban is unwarranted. It also takes away means of livelihood of some family.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. It is often strongly suggested that scarce government resources should be redirected in favour of primary education rather than higher education. In this context, analyse whether curtailing public spending in higher education would help in achieving the principle of equity.

प्रायः मजबूती से यह तर्क प्रस्तुत किया जाता है कि अत्यल्प सरकारी संसाधनों को उच्च शिक्षा के बजाय प्राथमिक शिक्षा की ओर पुनर्निर्देशित किया जाना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या उच्च शिक्षा पर होने वाले सार्वजनिक खर्च में कटौती करने से समता के सिद्धांत को प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी?

India's spending in Education is very dismal and most of this ~~exp~~ resources is directed towards higher education towards national university and institutes of national importance.

It is often suggested the scarces government resources should be redirected ~~to~~ in favour of primary education. The advantage of this would be—

(i) Earlier the better — the quality education in ~~earlier~~ formative part of life would be better.

(ii) Exposure ~~to~~ will be given

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to both curriular and extra-curricular activity.

(iii) ~~If a student~~ With good primary education, a person can be provided vocational training if (S)he does not want to persue higher education.

(iv) This will give fair opportunity for all ~~to pur~~ and hence can compete for the higher education.

The downside would be the quality of education in higher level would come down due to lack of resource. It would be difficult for government sponsored institution to compete at global level.

~~Although~~

It is important to provide good education to children in formative year to ensure proper mental growth. But a balance

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should be made ~~towards~~ when planning for resource allocation. A diversion ~~for~~ of resource from higher education can be addressed by ~~openn~~ opening up the higher education to global university and giving more autonomy to private institution. ~~based~~ More autonomy can be given to government sponsored institution to generate resource. Same has been in discussion by the government.

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15. Accessibility is the key to inclusion and equal access for people with disabilities. Analyse. Also discuss the objectives and components of the recently launched Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan with a special emphasis on inclusiveness and accessibility index.

निःशक्त जनों के समावेशन एवं समान पहुंच के लिए सुगम्यता (प्रवेर्शयोग्यता) एक महत्वपूर्ण कुंजी है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, समावेशन और सुगम्यता सूचकांक पर विशेष बल देते हुए हाल ही में आरंभ सुगम्य भारत अभियान के उद्देश्यों और घटकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Government act as a service provider and should ensure that the services reach to all. Accessibility is the key to inclusion

~~Service~~

Government should provide special provision for vulnerable section of the society. In persuance of the following objective the government has launched Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan.

~~The with the program~~

Following are the provision of the programme —

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(i) In place of disabled they will be called as specially abled 'divyang'.
(ii) Infrastructure will be provided in public offices, bus, trains etc.
(iii) Use of Braille in public places.

~~India~~ /

~~Special~~

Inclusiveness and Accessibility Index has been launched which will measure and provide rating to public offices, department and ministries. It will provide information and measures needed to improve their condition.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India ~~has~~ is founder member of Marakech Treaty ~~to~~ which transfer books & literature in electronic form ~~to~~ for blind.

India has brought ~~the~~ ~~to~~ passed act Right of Person with Disability Act, 2015 ~~in f~~ to meet the standard set by UN Convention on Right of Person with Disability of which she is a signatory.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. In view of India's performance at the recent Olympics, appointment of a task force by the Prime Minister is a step in the right direction. Comment. Also highlight other initiatives required to augment India's performance in the sporting arena internationally.

हाल के ओलंपिक में भारतीय प्रदर्शन के आलोक में प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा टास्क फोर्स की नियुक्ति सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धाओं में भारत के प्रदर्शन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए अन्य वांछित पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

In the Rio Olympic, India's performance had been dismal standing 67 on the table with just ~~one~~ 1 silver and 1 bronze medal.

The performance of Indian has been very disappointing and to address this the PM has appointed a task force under the chairman of Olympic medalist Abhinav Bindra.

The objective of the task force is to improve the medal tally of the country in the ~~comp~~ coming olympics in 2020 and 2024 and measures needed to achieve it.

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It can be achieved by following measures –

(i) By making sports mandatory at school level. Recently, government has brought draft policy regarding it.

(ii) By starting a ~~so~~ ~~scott~~ ~~scoutin~~ ~~so~~ scouting program where in young talented ~~yo~~ are identified and their talent promoted

(iii) By providing proper world class infrastructure.

(iv) By depoliticizing the sports administration

(v) By bringing in professional world class coach.

(vi) Awareness among parents regarding the sports could be promoted.

(vii) Proper reward and recognition for good performance

Government in this regard has started a scouting programme

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for good performance in FIFA under 17 football world cup to be held in India.
Several other programmes like 'Khelegi To Khilegi' for promoting sports among girls and '400 million kegs for Hockey'.

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17. What are Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)? How are they different from de-notified tribes? Critically analyze the initiatives taken by the government to address the problems faced by them.

विशेष रूप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूह (PVTGs) क्या हैं? वे गैर-अधिसूचित (डी-नोटीफाइड) जनजातियों से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? उनके सम्मुख उपस्थित समस्याओं को संबोधित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Inspite of its usefulness as a tool of transparency and accountability, the RTI Act needs to be amended as it is being widely misused, especially to blackmail public functionaries. Critically examine.

पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही के एक उपकरण के रूप RTI की उपयोगिता के बावजूद, इस कानून को संशोधित करने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसका व्यापक दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है, वह भी विशेष रूप से सार्वजनिक पदाधिकारियों को ब्लैकमेल करने के लिए। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

In order to bring transparency in governance, the Parliament enacted a RTI Act. This has been hailed as the best thing to happen in Indian Governance system after the Indian Constitution itself.

The act has empowered citizen to have information about working of ~~ao~~ executive system. ~~of the~~ ~~power~~.

With great power comes great responsibility. This power, given by RTI Act, to ask for information from government has been misused by the ill-

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motivated citizens. The issue associated with misuse are —

(i) It is mostly used as a grievance redressal tool -

(ii) RTI has been filed many a times to frame public servants by citizen ~~keeyee~~ due to personal animosity.

(iii) Several officers ~~away from~~ suspended from their duty or otherwise file RTI to create problems for their seniors or their collegues.

To address the following issue 2nd ARC and several other committee has made recommendation. They are:—

(i) Grievance Redressal system of all department and ministries should be made effective.

(ii) ~~There should be~~ Fine and

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

penalty ~~should~~ be imposed for frivolous RTI.
(ii) RTI should be rejected if the purpose of RTI seeker is suspected. But these ~~should be~~ provision should be available to PIO with proper check.

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19. The transgender community has been among one of the most marginalized communities in India. Discuss. How does the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill 2016 seek to protect transgenders from discrimination and address the problems faced by them?

ट्रांसजेंडर समुदाय भारत में सर्वाधिक वंचित समुदायों में से एक रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। दि ट्रांसजेंडर पर्सन (प्रोटेक्शन ऑफ़ राईट) बिल 2016 {ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) विधेयक-2016} ट्रांसजेंडरों के साथ होने वाले भेदभाव से संरक्षण एवं उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं को किस प्रकार संबोधित करने का प्रयास करता है?

Transgender community has been one of the most marginalized communities in India. They find it most difficult to mix with the mainstream society. The children are ~~stered~~ not given admission in school. They find it difficult to find a job. This often lead them to prostitution and beggary.

~~In~~ SC in a revolutionary judgement Naz Foundation vs NALSA asked government to recognise them as third gender and provide them with ~~a~~ basic legal rights. In persuance of this Rajya Sabha passed a private member bill. Government replaced

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the bill with a treasure bill 'Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016'. Features of which are —

(i) They would be recognised as third gender in the 'Others' category.

(ii) They would be given reservation in educational ~~and~~ institution and jobs under OBC category.

(iii) Provision to provide public infrastructure like public toilets etc.

(iv) Establishment of National Commission for Transgender person and also ~~State~~ Commission at state level. This provision was in the private members bill.

(v) Right to identity with issuance of voter ID card, passport etc.

(vi) Right to marry and adopt children.

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In addition to legal provision, citizen should be sensitized about the issue of transgender ~~and~~ so that they can mix in the main stream of the society.

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20. Though the Forest Rights Act 2006 tries to undo the historic injustice done to the forest dweller and tribals, it has been argued that it is being misused. Critically analyse.

यद्यपि वन अधिकार अधिनियम 2006 वनवासियों और आदिवासियों के साथ हुए ऐतिहासिक अन्याय को समाप्त करने का प्रयास करता है, लेकिन यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि इसका दुरूपयोग किया जा रहा है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Our constitution provides special recognition to forest ~~dewel~~ dweller and tribals and provide them opportunity to protect their culture and also reservation in ~~edu~~ educational institution and government jobs.

It also provides them the Forest Rights Act with following provision –

(i) They have the rights on minor forest resource.

(ii) Gram sabha decides the implementation of mining or industrial projects in their area.

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(iii) They can deny to provide land ~~for industrial use~~. for private projects.

This rights have been provided to protect their interest and to undo the historic injustice.

But the following provision has been misused ~~by the~~ to stall several development projects. This ~~focus~~ provision are used by opposition party to slow down projects.

Government should create awareness ~~to~~ through information dissemation to these people. They should be ~~taken~~ made part of decision making from the beginning of the project.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 937)

Name of Candidate	Ravi Jain		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	27670
Center	Rajinder Nagar	Date	9/April/2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060
103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. In India traditional theatre forms incorporate common man's interest as well as regional, local and folk coloring derived from classical elements. Examine with examples.

भारत में पारंपरिक रंगमंच विधाएँ (ट्रेडिशनल थिएटर फॉर्म्स) सामान्य जन की रुचियों और साथ ही साथ क्षेत्रीय, स्थानीय एवं शास्त्रीय तत्वों से व्युत्पन्न लोकरंगों को समाविष्ट करती हैं। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए।

It is believed that ~~to~~ in Bharat Muni's Natyashastra god requested Narad to create a form of entertainment and he combined all ~~6~~ 4 Veda to create a Ved which had music, dance, drama combined.

~~Theatr~~ Theatre as ever since present in Indian tradition. It combines all form performing art like music, dance and drama.

Several ~~drama~~ theatre's are performed on the classical drama like ~~Kag~~ Kalidas Vikramorvashiya, Raguvamsha

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Kumarasambhava, Sudrak's Mrichchakatika and others. These theatre were both performed in court and public. The theme of these were ~~issue~~ contemporary social issues, love, romance and war.

~~Several~~ In addition to ~~these~~ ~~classi~~ the theatre based on the classic, there ~~was~~ are folk theatre which highlight local social issue, devotional such as on Radha-Krishna. These are generally performed for public and exist to this day also. Several examples are-

(i) Ram lila - occurs in north India. Has been recognised as UNECO ~~intalli~~ intangible art.

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(ii) Tamasha – popular in Maharashtra.
(iii) Thangta – mostly in Manipur on local dirty.
(iv) Nautanki – in Uttar Pradesh.
(v) Ras Leela – On Radha-Krishna love.

Theatre have always been a source of entertainment in our country which makes our culture more enriched, unique and diverse.

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2. The evolution of temple-building in India can be attributed to factors such as changing form of worship, improvement in the skills of the craftsmen and the increase in funding provided by kings and rich merchants. Examine.

भारत में मंदिर-निर्माण के विकास के लिए पूजन-अर्चन के बदलते स्वरूपों, कारीगरों के कौशल में सुधार एवं राजाओं और अमीर व्यापारियों द्वारा किए जाने वाले वित्त-पोषण में बढ़ोत्तरी को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India is considered a land of religion. Religion such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism has its roots in India and hence are called eastern religion.

~~In the ancient times, deities like Indra, Rudra, Vayu were worshipped.~~

During Maurya's Empire, Buddhism and Jainism got popular. This led to construction of Viharas, Chaityas and Stupas. ~~Since~~ Buddhism was patronised by Ashoka. It is also found the construction of Stupas were funded by the merchant guild.

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~~During~~ Since 1st century, ~~we~~ ~~c~~ there was a move from rock cut architectural temple to isolated ~~temp~~ structural temple. This can be attributed to improvement in the skills of craftsman.

A new form of ~~arc~~ temple architecture evolved in north India 'Nagar Style'. ~~they~~ These were patronized the contemporary ruler. Sculptures were used. Huge mountain like spears called 'Shikhar' proves the excellency the craftsman has acheived. Example of ~~such~~ temple are Sun Temple, Jagganath Temple in Puri. They were made popularized by the Cholas

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Another style of temple is popular in South India called 'Dravidian style' popularized by Pandya rulers.

Temple building evolved from ancient to Vedic times and was determined by the rulers, religions existing in that time.

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3. Trace the roots and evolution of classical music in India. Also identifying the distinguishing features of Carnatic Music, highlight the contribution of M.S. Subbulakshmi to this genre of music.

भारत में शास्त्रीय संगीत की जड़ों एवं विकास का पता लगाइए। साथ ही, कर्नाटक संगीत की विलक्षणताओं की पहचान करते हुए इस संगीत शैली के प्रति एम.एस. सुब्बुलक्ष्मी के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Indian classical music ~~owes~~ ancient roots is considered to be Sama Veda. It contains the hymns of the Rig Veda. Nauras of music has also been mentioned in the Bharat Muni's Natyashastra. By the cave painting, ~~it is~~ of prehistoric time it is evident that music was a part of life during that time.

Main component of Indian music are Sur, Raag and Taal.

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Indian classical music owes its origin to Natyashastra and its divided to several type. The main ones are Hindustani and Carnatik Type.

Distinguished feature of Carnatik Music are —

(i) Focus on the vocals.

(ii) Less ~~f~~ emphasis on instrument. Instrument like flute, mandalin, sitar etc used

(iii) The timing of Carnatik music is fixed. So the singer has less opportunity to improvise.

(iv) Presence Shishya - guru culture. ~~So this imply the followership of guru and hence evolution of~~

(v) Since there was few opportunity of improvisation

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~~fewer or~~ no gharanas, such as in Hindustani music, present.

Several people have contributed to carnatik music. Contribution of M.S. Subbulakshmi has been exceptional. She has taken carnatik music globally. For this she has won several awards and accolades.

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4. How did the spread of new agricultural economy lead to the rise of Buddhism and Jainism? What other factors can be attributed to the spread of these religions? Also explain the causes for their eventual decline.

नई कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था का प्रसार बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म के उदय में किस प्रकार सहायक रहा? इन धर्मों के प्रसार के लिए अन्य किन कारकों को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है? अंततः इनके पतन के कारणों की भी व्याख्या कीजिए।

Sixth century BC has been considered an important one for ~~evolution~~ rise of new religion. ~~Two of the~~ Important ones in India are Buddhism and Jainism.

During 6th centure, ~~the~~ ~~iron~~ human learned to make iron tools. This led to clearing of vast forest and movement of Indian towards east. This led to increasing in agriculture.

People got ~~so~~ economically empowered but found that Brahamins enjoyed monopoly in society. Worships and

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rituals could only be performed in the presence of a Brahmins. Brahmins charged high for their services and held a position in the society.

Both Buddhism and Jainism provided alternative philosophy and means to achieve salvation. They ~~set~~ rejected the need for rituals to achieve salvation. The rejected the monopoly of Brahmins. The thought that world is full of sufferings and ~~life~~ rebirth is unwanted. They thought the principle of ~~Karma and~~ ahimsa and doctrine of Karma.

Though these two religion gained popularity initially but later lost coin. This is because of

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following reason;-
(i) ~~Use~~ Initially they used Pali and Prakrit. Later they moved to Sanskrit which was not considered as people's language.
(ii) Introduction of rituals and worship.
(iii) Revival of Brahamnism through Bakti movement.
(iv) Patronage by kings and rulers.
(v) Jainism could not gain much ground because of extremism.

Presently, Buddhism is minority in India but has spread to South Asia, China, Sri Lanka etc. Jainism is mainly limited to India.

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5. In addition to being a network of trade routes, the ancient Silk Road played a massive role in the integration of art and culture in several regions in Asia. Elaborate with special emphasis on architectural techniques and arts in India.

व्यापारिक मार्गों का एक नेटवर्क होने के साथ-साथ, प्राचीन रेशम मार्ग ने एशिया के कई क्षेत्रों में कला और संस्कृति के एकीकरण में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। भारत में वास्तुशिल्प तकनीकों एवं कलाओं पर विशेष बल देते हुए विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

Main factor for evolution of art and culture in ancient times has been movement of people.

Silk route connected China to Central Asia through India. This was important for trade in these countries. With trade people of central Asia ~~brought~~ got to know about the richness of India. Exchange of art and cultural ideas also took place.

The earliest example of influence of central Asia in architecture is Ashokan pillar and inscription. It had ~~influence~~

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Archamenean influence in it.

Later, during the post Mauryan, Greeks, Parthians and others also got attracted towards India. They brought influence of greek in India. ~~This brow~~ Greek with indian art form formed Indo-greek or Gandhar School of architecture.

~~During~~

Several pilgrims like Fa Hien, Hieun Tsang came to India through this route. They took ancient scriptures and translated it.

~~During Mughal times~~,

During Medieval times, Iran, Afghans and Mughals came to India. They

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~~esto~~ ruled India for more than eight centuries.
They contributed to Indian architecture tremendously.
They brought –
(i) Use of arches and domes.
(ii) Use of calligraphy.
(iii) Use of mortar and bricks.
(iv) Use of new form like pietra dura, jali work etc.

Trade routes have played important role in cultural exchange. There have been effort by chinese government recently to revive the ancient silk route.

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6. Metal casting in India appears to be one of the oldest sculptural traditions. Discuss the significance of cire-perduor or "lost wax" technique in the sculptural tradition of India with examples from different regions.

भारत में धातु की ढलाई, सर्वाधिक प्राचीन मूर्तिकला परंपराओं में से एक प्रतीत होती है। भारत की मूर्तिकला परंपरा में सीर पेरदयू या "लॉस्ट वैक्स" (तरल धातु प्रक्रिया) तकनीक के महत्व पर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Metal casting has been one of the oldest sculptural traditions. The oldest example of metal casting has been found from Harappan civilization site.

The oldest technique which was used in Harappan civilization which is being used till data is Cire-perdior or "Lost wax" technique. Steps involved in this method are —

(i) First wax sculture is made
(ii) It is covered with clay and is put to dry.
(iii) The mould is heated and with hole in the bottom the wax is removed
(iv) Molten metal is poured

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and (v) After cooling, the clay is removed
(vi) The sculpture is polished to smoothen the surface.

This method has been used for centuries.
The earliest example is the "Dancing Girl" found at Mohenjo-daro. The sculpture represent girl in Tribhaga position. This highlights the advancement of art level during that time. Other metal sculpture from Indus Valley Civilization include - Bust of man with removable hand.

Cire-Perdue techique was used in Gupta Period too. Sculpture of Buddha has been found at Sultanganj which is life like and 8 feet tall. It is kept in

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Birmingham Museum in London

Metal idols of ~~th~~ Jain thirthankars have also been found across country.
Several found in south India that belonged to Chola kings.

Sculpture of Natraja was popular ~~was~~ ~~as~~ during Cholas. It is a sculpture of Shiva in Tandava position.

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7. Sufism has a glorious tradition spread over centuries with unparalleled continuity. Elaborate the statement and also highlight the main features of Sufism. Analyse the challenges faced in contemporary times to preserve the features of Sufi music.

सूफीवाद की गौरवशाली परंपरा कई शताब्दियों से अनुपम निरंतरता के साथ जारी है। इस कथन की विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए एवं सूफीवाद की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। सूफी संगीत की विशेषताओं को परिरक्षित करने हेतु समकालीन समय में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Sufism gained its popularity in the 10th century AD. The word 'Sufi' is ~~derived from~~ means 'wool'. It gained its name because Shieks and pir used to wear wool scarf.

The main features of Sufism are:-

(i) They are characterized by devotion to god and their extreme love for god.

(ii) They did not believe in ~~hadit~~ orthodox Islamic tradition of rituals

(iii) Their ideology gained its root from humanism

(iv) They focused on fasting, charity and devotional song

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Due to their progressive philosophy it got huge popularity. Several schools of ~~philo~~ sufism like Chisti, Naqshbandhi, Birdausi, Suhawardi and other gained huge popularity.

They got pattonage of the rulers. They were believed to be directly connected to god. And rulers got the authority to rule on behalf of god through them. Land gained through wars were given to Sufis to make Tombs, Khangah etc.

Iltutmish constructed Qutub Minar in the memory of Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki.

Sufism is popular to this day as well but they face several challenges such as —

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(i) Opposition of orthodox Islamic leaders.
(ii) Attack on sufi tombs by Islamic radicalist.
(iii) Fewer followers.
(iv) Lack of support and financial aid.

Government and other bodies should come forward and help Sufism revive. The would help to minimize radicalisation as Sufism spread the message of peace and prosperity.

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8. The growth of communalism after 1857 in India was a result of societal differences, communal politics and divisive British policies. Discuss.

भारत में 1857 के बाद सामाजिक मतभेदों, सांप्रदायिक राजनीति एवं विभाजनकारी ब्रिटिश नीतियों के परिणामस्वरूप सांप्रदायिकता का विकास हुआ था। चर्चा कीजिए।

One of the main reason for important reason for success in First war of Independence 1857 was Hindu Muslim Unity. This was ~~evidenen~~ evident when Bhadar Shah Zafar, the Mughal ruler was selected as the leader.

But there was decrease in Hindu Muslim unity from 1857. This can be attributed to reason societal and political.

Societal difference-

Several socio religious movement started. Movements like Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Aligarh movement, Ahmadiya Movement etc. This led to feeling of communalism among masses.

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Later on during Swadeshi Movement, moves like bathing in Ganga, celebration of Ganpati festival added to feeling of Communalism. Also Suddhi Movement.

Communal Politics –

Several leaders like Sir Syed Ahmad Khan made their movement communal by asking favours from British for Muslim. Formation of Muslim league and subsequent demand for seperate electorate. Formation of Hindu Mahasabha in 1920s.

Divisive British Policies

British after the revolt of 1857, realised that the Hindu Muslim unity is dangerous for them. They thought that the revolt of 1857 was because of Muslims. They were then considered secondary citizen. Army was composed of groups of same religion so one

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group will not think of not firing in case of revolt. Later they started appeasing Muslims by things like seperate electorate. Separate electorate was later introduced by Sikh and anglo Indians also.

The policy of divide and rule was beneficiary for British administration and this was further fuled by communal politics and societal difference.

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9. The outbreak of World War II in 1939 divided the nationalists over the next course of action in the freedom struggle. Elaborate. In this context, also examine the factors that led to INC launching the Quit India Movement.

1939 में द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध छिड़ जाने से, राष्ट्रवादियों के बीच स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में आगे अपनायी जाने वाली रणनीति में मतभेद होने से विभाजन हो गया। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। इस संदर्भ में, INC द्वारा भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन को आरम्भ करने के लिए उत्प्रेरित करने वाले कारकों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

The outbreak of world war II led to reassement of strategy among the nationalist. ~~Several nat~~ All nationalist were divided on this point.

✓ Gandhi believed that it was India's moral obligation ~~of~~ to help Allied powers.

✓ Subas Chandra Bose believed that what ~~humans~~ Axis power was doing was no different from British that was to gain territory. So India should not get into war and use it as an advantage

✓ Nehru agreed to S.C Bose on the motives of British but thought it was immoral to take advantage of British

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In the subsequent Congress session it was decided that India would not support British during until promise for responsible government after the war is made by British.

Later, Linlithgow in his statement said ~~that aggression~~ British aim was to resist aggression and consultative committee will be set after the war.

In 1940, August Offer was announced which said dominion status was long term goal and a constituent assembly would be set up.

Congress was not satisfied and Individual satyagraha got started.

In 1942, British sent Cripps mission ~~was set up~~

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~~sent~~ which reinstated the Constituent Assembly would be set up and freedom of province for self determination was given.

With Cripps Mission, it was evident that British did not have will to concede to Indian demand. Also people get distressed because of war hardship. This lead ~~to~~ the launch of Quit India Movement ~~of~~ by Congress.

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10. Gandhiji's struggle in South Africa saw an ideological evolution from 1894 till 1915. The methods developed and the lessons learnt during this phase were then applied to carry out the struggle against the British in India. Discuss with examples.

दक्षिण अफ्रीका में 1894 से 1915 तक गाँधीजी के संघर्ष ने एक विचारधारा के विकास को जन्म दिया। इस चरण के दौरान विकसित पद्धतियों एवं मिली सीखों को बाद में भारत में अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध संघर्ष करने के लिए अपनाया गया। उदाहरणसहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Gandhiji went to South Africa as a lawyer for an Indian industrialist but was moved by the racial discimination against coloured people.

In South Africa, he campained against compulsory registration certification for Indians, against ~~the~~ restriction of Indian migration, against poll tax and invalidation of Indian Marriage.

Gandhiji used the tools of civil disolidience where

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the people were asked not follow rules, non cooperation by not cooperating with government and Satyagraha. He found these methods hard but very useful in achieving goals.

When he returned to India in 1915 he set up Sabarmati Ashram on the lines of Tolstoy farm.

His first agitation ~~ag~~ in India was in Champaran (1917) for ~~against~~ Indigo farmers. He used the tool of civil Disobidience.

In 1918, in Ahemdabad Mill Strike he underwent Hunger strike. In 1918, in Kheda Satyagraha he used civil disobidience. He was successful in his goals in all three movements.

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In 1919, the British ~~launched~~ passed Rowlatt Act. He launched Rowlatt satyagraha.

In 1920s, Non-cooperation Movement was launched and in 1930, Civil Disobidient movement was launched.

All this movement was critical ~~to~~ for achieving India's independence.

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11. Though the land revenue systems introduced by the British differed in some aspects from each other, but in essence they were designed with a singular aim. Comment.

यद्यपि अंग्रेजों द्वारा आरम्भ की गई भू-राजस्व प्रणालियों के कुछ पहलू एक-दूसरे से भिन्न थे, किन्तु मूल रूप से वे एक ही उद्देश्य के लिए अभिकल्पित की गई थीं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

British after they won the Dewani right after the Treaty of Allahabad (1765) found it challenging to collect land revenue. So it tried to change land revenue system.

~~First one was called~~

Several land revenue system was launced they are:-

(i) Permanent settlement launched by Cornwallis. In this Zamindar were made owner and got the right to collect revenue. The land revenue was fixed.

(ii) Ryotwari System started by Thomas Munro & Reed. In this ryots were made the owner of the land.

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(iii) Mahalwari system started by Mackenzie & lands. In this village were divided into mahals and one ~~was~~ leader was chosen who would collect revenue from whole Mahal.

The aim of the British was to earn Maximum revenue from the peasant without much effort. In Permanent settlement Zamindar were given responsibility as ~~it~~ they would get some loyality of the local and thought Zamindars would help peasent increase their productivity but it was found that this system was exploitative on the peasant.

So Ryotwari system was started and ryot had to pay at high rate ~~and~~ and even when

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the crop failed. This system was also not successful and cost of collection also increase so this led to introduction of Mahalwari system.

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12. The economic policies followed by the British led to the rapid transformation of India's economy into a colonial economy whose nature and structure were determined by the needs of the British economy. Discuss.

अंग्रेजों द्वारा अपनायी गयी आर्थिक नीतियों के कारण भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था तीव्र गति से औपनिवेशिक अर्थव्यवस्था में रूपांतरित हो गई जिसकी प्रकृति एवं संरचना ब्रिटिश अर्थव्यवस्था की आवश्यकताओं से निर्धारित होती थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The British came to India as a commercial company to buy Indian goods and sell in ~~Indian market~~ British market. For this they gained dastak from Mughal kings.

Initially, British brought gold bullion and bought goods from India.

But soon they got involved in local politics and got the right of tax collection.

After Treaty of Allahabad, 1765, British bought goods from Indian market by selling British good in India and

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also by collection of revenue. ~~This led to propte~~

Later after the Charter Act of 1813 which removed the trade monopoly of East India Company to Industrial revolution Indian Market got flooded with foreign goods. In addition to this high export duty and zero import duty was put. ~~this~~ This led to indian goods losing out on competition with British good. This had huge negative impact. This led to deurbanization. People closing their trade business and moving back towards village to continue agriculture.

British improved means of communication. Telegraph and railway were introduced. The motive behind this was not the development of the country. But to get raw material

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for Britain from even remote areas and ~~sendin~~ transporting finished ~~p~~ British goods. Even the finance for railways and other infrastructure project was brought from British bank inspite of the fact that there were Indian Banks too.

Education system was introduced in such a way so as to create a class of Indian with western taste.

With such ~~Ba~~ pro-Britain ~~po~~ industrial and economic policy India remained poor and no industrialization took place as late as 1920s.

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13. Jyotiba Phule was not only a remarkable social activist but also a gifted writer. Examine the contribution of Phule in advocating the emancipation of the marginalised sections of Indian society.

ज्योतिबा फुले न केवल एक असाधारण सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता थे अपितु एक प्रतिभाशाली लेखक भी थे। भारतीय समाज के हाशिए पर रहने वाले वर्गों के उद्धार की वकालत करने में उनके योगदान का परीक्षण कीजिए।

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14. Elucidate the contributions made by the prominant figures from north eastern part of the country in the struggle for Indian independence.

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में देश के उत्तर-पूर्वी भाग के प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों के योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

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15. The extremist-moderate debate at the beginning of 20th century not only revolved around the goals that they wanted to pursue but also the methods to be employed for their achievement as well as the nature of British rule in India. Comment.

20 वीं सदी के आरम्भ में गरमपंथी-नरमपंथी का विवाद, न केवल उनके इच्छित लक्ष्यों अपितु उन्हें प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनायी जाने वाली विधियों के साथ ही साथ, भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन की प्रकृति के संबंध में भी था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

In 1885, the Indian National Congress was set up. ~~It~~ It was mostly dominated by Moderates. ~~who was a the were~~ They were mostly educated Indian. They had a belief that British was primarily concerned ~~anu~~ about development of India but did not know how to do it.

They were ~~a~~ critique of economic policy of British. They used the method of petition, plea and protest to ~~being~~ ~~a~~ voice their concern about the misadministration by British. Important figures

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of Moderates were ~~Firo~~ Firozshah Mehta, Rash Behari Bose, ~~Ghosh~~ Dadabhai Naoroji and others.

They dominated the Congress till the end of 19th century.

New ideology evolved at ~~during~~ the start of 20th century with prominent leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal ~~and~~, Aurobindo Ghosh and others. They questioned the intention of British. They believed British to be an external power who has their own interest in their administration. Only a government by the Indians can serve India. Their methods include satyagraha, boycott of British goods,

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non cooperation with British, not following laws, protest and strike.

This usually led to strain in their relationship. ~~The~~ British used this difference among the two to their advantage. The difference between the two group ~~to~~ led to split in Congress in Surat in 1907.

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16. Morley's statement of 1909 and that of Montague's in 1917, in their own particular ways, were crucial in shaping the direction of British policy towards India and influenced the political discourse in the years to come. Discuss.

1909 में मॉर्ले एवं 1917 में मांटेग्यू की घोषणा, दोनों अपने विशिष्ट तरीके से भारत के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति को आकार प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण थे एवं उन्होंने आने वाले वर्षों में राजनीतिक संवाद को भी प्रभावित किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Morley's statement of 1909 comes in the background of Partition of Bengal in 1905. He said that there is a long term plan of British to include Indian in the administration of the country

~~After~~ The important features of Morley Minto Reforms were—
(i) no. of elected members in imperial legislative council & provicial legislative council increased
(ii) members were elected indirectly
(iii) Seperate electorate for muslims
(iv) Powers of legislature enhanced and could ask question, pass

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resolution.

Indians were not happy with this reform and after Lucknow Session 1916 demand self rule at an earlier date.

With ~~Ind~~ British getting involved in World War I. The Montagu's in his statement of 1917 declared that involvement of Indian in administration & gradual development of self governing institution is the gradual aim of British.

This was reflected in Montague Chelmford reform of 1919 where diarchy was introduced in province and representation of Indian in Imperial council was increased. Bicameralism was introduced with Council of States where people were indirectly elected. Seperate electorate for sikh was

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was introduced.

The transfer of power to India was gradual and in ~~final~~ Indian Independence Act, ~~of~~ 1947 ~~can~~ reflection of ~~Morel~~ Morley's statement ~~can~~ and Montagu's statement can be seen.

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17. Though it started as an anti-partition movement in 1903, the Swadeshi movement turned into a multi-faceted mass movement after 1905. Examine. Also, discuss the reasons for its decline and its contribution to the Indian freedom struggle.

यद्यपि स्वदेशी आंदोलन 1903 में विभाजन विरोधी आंदोलन के रूप में आरम्भ हुआ था, किन्तु 1905 के बाद यह बहुआयामी जन आंदोलन में परिवर्तित हो गया। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके पतन के कारणों एवं भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में इसके योगदान पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

~~The partition~~

The partition of Bengal was announced by British as to increase the efficiency of administration. But the main reason was to divide the people of Bengal.

The people of Bengal realised the plan of British and started an anti-partition movement in 1903. It started off with an aim to prevent the partition of Bengal. But soon people realised that the British would not give in to their demand.

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~~On 7th August~~ In 1905, it was announced the Bengal would be divided on 16th October ~~August~~, 1905. ~~It was~~

It was then decided that people will come out in streets and agitate against it. People from all walks participated. Women came out on the street and picketed liquor shop. People were singing Vande Mataram on the streets. They tied rakhi to each other as a symbol of unity. The boycotted British good and burned British clothes.

They further left government jobs, refused to pay tax and participate in judicial system. Dispute were resolved through local courts.

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The movement got declined as :

(i) it was suppressed by government

(ii) people could not participate long and had to return to work

(iii) The momentum of movement ~~of~~ by large people could not deem to stay on a high note for long.

This played immense contribution to freedom struggle. This was first of its a mass struggle. Students, peasant, ~~mo~~ women, Zamindars, intellectual participated.

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18. How did the Indian industrialists contribute to the freedom struggle? Did the emergence of the socialistic trend during the later period of the struggle deter them from supporting the freedom struggle? Analyze.

भारतीय उद्योगपतियों ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया? क्या स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की उत्तरवर्ती अवधि में समाजवादी प्रवृत्ति के उद्भव ने उन्हें स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का समर्थन करने से विरत (रोक) कर दिया? विश्लेषण कीजिए।

It was realised by the industrialist that ~~a country~~ India run by Indians would protect the interest of Indian industry. This was evident from the ~~pro~~ skewed British economic policy with high export duty and low import duty. All the major infrastructure project was funded from Britain and raw materials were brought from Britain.

Industrialist contributed to Indian struggle financially. They sponsored freedom movements on a large scale. Several leaders like Ghandhiji and

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other were financially helped by industrialist. They raised petition and pressurized British to make pro-Indian industrialist policy.

With the international events like Russian Revolution of 1917, ~~the~~ Socialist get popularity in India. The Socialist ~~to~~ believed that means of production ~~should~~ be ~~with~~ owned by the citizens. Though this appear to be antipathy to industrialist interest. They realised that a government of Indian would be adaptive of their interest too. They could lobby the ~~si~~ government after self rule to make pro industrialist policy.

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19. The social-religious reform movements of the 19th and 20th century in British India not only tried to purge the Indian society of various social evils but also prepared the ground for the Indian freedom struggle. Analyze.

ब्रिटिश भारत में 19 वीं और 20 वीं शताब्दी के सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों ने न केवल भारतीय समाज को विभिन्न सामाजिक कुरीतियों से मुक्त करने का प्रयास किया बल्कि भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के लिए एक आधार भी तैयार किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

With the advent of British rule in India it was realised by the Indian intelligentsia that ~~the~~ a foreign could rule India due to some innate social flaws in the Indian society. This lead to awakening in social structure and culture.

Most of the social evils got its affiliation to religious institution. Reforms were brought in by the use of novels, poetry, short story, press.

~~First ref~~

Most important reforms

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were brought in the betterment of status of women. Several social evils like Sati, restriction of widow remarriage, polygamy, dowry, etc existed during this time. Important personalities like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar played important role in fighting against this evil.

Another social evil eminated from caste system. This led to the promotion of untouchability and discrimination. Movements such as Temple entry movement, Self respect movement etc played an important role. Important personality such as Jyotiba Phule ~~plays~~ worked to bring reform

Other societies such as Prathna Sabha, Bhahma Samaj,

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Arya Samaj and others tried to bring in reforms in the regious system.

These movement although gave emphasis on religious system but ~~brought~~ contributed towards evolution of national consciousness. It also gave liberation to individuals from relegion and think about nation.

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20. The non-cooperation movement, which coincided with the end of the First World War, not only saw unprecedented participation from almost all sections of the society but also marked fundamental changes in the approach of the Indian National Congress (INC). Elaborate. Also examine the impact of this phase of mass movement on the future of the Indian freedom struggle.

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध की समाप्ति के साथ आरम्भ हुए असहयोग आंदोलन में न केवल समाज के लगभग सभी वर्गों की अभूतपूर्व भागीदारी देखी गई बल्कि इस दौरान भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस (INC) के दृष्टिकोण में उल्लेखनीय मौलिक परिवर्तन भी हुआ। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। साथ ही, भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के भविष्य पर जनआंदोलन के इस चरण के प्रभाव का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

British at the end of the World War I annexed Turkey and was to abolish the Kalipha. This infuriated the Muslims. Also @ the Lucknow session of Indian National Congress had brought both the Muslims and Hindu together on one platform thereby demanding self government.

This gave an opportunity ~~to~~ for Congress to start a movement with increased participation. Hence non-

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cooperation movement was launched under the leadership of Mahatama ~~Gha~~ Gandhi.

People from all walks of life participated. Women left home and came on the streets picketed liquor shop and burned cloths. Students left their schools and colleges and participated in the movement. Zamindars also participated. Lawyers left their practice. ~~People~~

This movement had huge impact on future freedom struggle as people learned to participate ~~in~~ peacefully against the government under Gandhiji's leadership. Several influential freedom fighter like Bhagat Singh

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Sukhdev, Subas Chandra Bose Sachin Sanyal ~~came~~ got associated with this movement.